

Hong Kong Daily Press

No 4427

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日七初月二十年未辛治同

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1872.

二月正英港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 15 CAMBRIDGE, French steamer, 1,652
Chamenois, Shanghai, 17th January,
General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Jan. 15 INTERPID, Amer. ship, 1,095, Dur-
bar, San Francisco 17th Nov., General
Russell & Co.
Jan. 15 HOKKOKO, Siam, str., 636, Frat-
tometry, Bangkok, 22nd November,
General—CHINESE.
Jan. 15 RACE HORSE, Siam, bk., 442, Kruso,
Saigon 18th Dec., General—CHINESE.
Jan. 15 DIAMOND CITY, Siam bark, 264,
Buchholz, Bangkok, 13th November,
5,600 piculs Rice—CHINESE.

Departures.

Jan. 15 GUANTANMO, for Saigon.
Jan. 15 CASTLE, for Hongkong.
Jan. 15 SEDAN, str., for Canton.
Jan. 15 ENSHI, for Saigon.
Jan. 15 YO-TING, s.s., for Swatow.
Jan. 15 AGATHA, str., for Shanghai.
Jan. 16 DOUGLAS, str., for East Coast.

Cigararees.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTERS' OFFICE,
15TH JANUARY.

Sedan, str., for Canton.

Yo-ting, str., for Swatow.

Agatha, str., for Shanghai.

Douglas, str., for East Coast.

Passengers.

Per Cambodge, str., from Shanghai.—
For Hongkong—Mad. Juice, Misses. Hollid-
ay, Fowler, Cushing, and Chinese.
For Macao—Miss Bonaparte, Clarke,
Tombrik, Dupuis and Koninkly.

Report.

The Siam bark Diamond City reports left
Bangkok on 13th November, had a series of
calms and light winds throughout the passage.

The Siam bark Race Horse reports left Saigon
on 18th December, experienced strong N.E.
winds throughout the passage, and high sea.

The American ship Interpid reports left San
Francisco on the 17th Nov., experienced light
baffling winds throughout the whole passage.

The Siam ship Hongkong reports left Bang-
kok on 20th November, experienced variable
winds throughout the passage.

The Siam bark Boao Cado reports left Singa-
pon on 20th November, experienced light
variable winds as far as the Pelew Islands,
from thence fresh N.E. monsoon and high sea
to this port.

The French steamer Godavery reports left
Yokohama on 9th January, had fine weather
throughout the passage.

Vessels from Ports in China and Japan
expected in Europe and America.
(Corrected Date.)

From Hongkong.

Fus. New York, Aug. 18
Britannia, New York, Oct. 8
Glance, New York, Oct. 13
Julia Ann, New York, Oct. 14
Catherine, New York, Nov. 5
Taffrante, Havre, Nov. 17
Elin, London, Nov. 20
Eliza, Hamburg, Dec. 12
Holmoller, Falsterbo, Jan. 10

FATOU WHAMPoa, New York, Sept. 29
Otterups, London, Sept. 29
Veronica, London, Sept. 27
Folia, New York, Oct. 11
Lord Macaulay, New York, Oct. 24
Onward, London, Nov. 4
Birkdale, New York, Nov. 7
Orphee, Falsterbo, Nov. 22
Rollo, London, Nov. 30
Early Morn, New York, Dec. 1
Sirene, New York, Dec. 6
Armin, New York, Dec. 21
Carries, London, Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Fus. New York, Date of Leaving
Britannia, New York, Aug. 18
Robert Fletcher, New York, Oct. 8
Glance, New York, Oct. 13
Julia Ann, New York, Oct. 14
Catherine, New York, Nov. 5
Taffrante, Havre, Nov. 17
Elin, London, Nov. 20
Eliza, Hamburg, Dec. 12
Holmoller, Falsterbo, Jan. 10

NOTE.

MASTERS of Vessels passing near the
Island when bound into Amoy, are re-
quested to note any Signals that may be made
to them from the Island, to render assistance
if necessary and possible, and to report the
same to the Commissioner of Customs on their
arrival at Amoy.

A. M. BISBEE, *Commissioner Inspector.*

Custom House,
Harbour Master's Office,
Amoy, 16th November, 1871.

C O A S T O F C H I N A .

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHAPEL ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

ON the 15th instant, the Chapel Island Light-
house, lighted. The operation is in virtue
of the First Order, showing all round the horizon.
A fixed White Light, variad by Flashes at
intervals of half a minute. The centre of the
light is 237 feet above High Water, and in
clear weather it will be visible 23 nautical miles.
The Lighthouse is 63 feet in height from base
to vane. The tower is painted black, with the
exception of the parapet, and wind railing,
which are of granite. Painted. The
keepers dwelling and surrounding wall are
painted white. The light-house is situated in
Lat. 24° 10' N., and Long. 118° 13' 30" E.

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Custom House,
Harbour Master's Office,
Amoy, 16th November, 1871.

C O T E S D E C H I N E .

PHARE DE CHAPEL ISLAND.

A VES est donné aux navigateurs qui partir-
ont en courant le feu de phare du Chapel
Island à dix étoiles. L'appareil est Dioptrique,
de premier ordre à un feu blanc fixe varié à in-
termèdes d'une demi minute par des éclats de
lumière. La hauteur du phare focal est de 227
pièces anglaises au dessus de la hante mer. Sa
portée est de 22 milles marins en temps clair.
Le tour a 63 pieds auquel il est élevé. La
longueur du phare est de 10 mètres et la
hauteur du parapet et de la façade des étagères
qui sont de granite non peint. Les logements
des gardiens et les murs environnants sont
peints en blanc. Le phare est situé par Latit-
ude N. 24° 10' 18", et par Longitude E.
118° 13' 30".

AVIS.

LES Capitaines de navires passant auprès de
l'ile se réigent à une loi qui leur interdit de
poser leur ancre tout靠近 necessary de pos-
sible, et d'en faire le rapport au Commissaire
des Douanes à leur arrivée à Amoy.

Dominique d'Amoy.

Bureau du Capitaine de Port,
16 November, 1871.

G E O R G E E. G L A S S E .

Dispensing Chemist.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
FEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

REGINA V. ADDOOL MOUSSA AND NOOR
MAHOMED CAMISA.

IN the Press, and will be published in a few
days, in two parts, the Report of the Trial, and
the China Mail Report respecting this case,
with an appendix containing a full Report of
the Trial, and the principal evidence taken
before the CHIEF JUDGE in the Bankruptcy
matter of ABDOOL RAHMAN JAMIL, and at the
Magistracy.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

E. J. SAGE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

A GOOD number of Gentlemen's and
Ladies' BOOTS, moderate prices.

AT 9 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

CALIFORNIA S. L. E. D.

THE Subscribers offers for Sale a flag and fall
in partment of Seeds of

CALIFORNIA TREES AND PLANTS,
Also a general assortment of

VEGETABLE, FLOWER and GRASS SEEDS,
FLOWERING PLANTS,

SEEDS, FRUIT TREES, &c.
E. G. MOORE,

At the OLD STAND,
425 Washington St., San Francisco, California,
2m 2007.

NEW Catalogues ready. [Dico. 6

(For continuation of Shipping Reports see
third page.)

Auction Sales To-day.

Nova.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors—

Chairman—Hon. R. HOWELL.

Deputy Chairman—H. P. FOX, Esq.

R. B. Bellamy, Esq.

J. J. Meek, Esq.

W. J. Foote, Esq.

W. L. Mclaren, Esq.

H. Melchers, Esq.

Manager—James Greig, Esq.

Ohio Manager.

Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

Arrivals.

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIP OWNERS' AGENTS, and COM-
MANDERS are informed that the Docks
COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above
Port for every facility, at moderate charges,
for

REPAIRING AND SPARING VESSELS

AND

CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON
SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,

200 feet length on the blocks, and at

average spring tides receive Vessels of 16 to

17 fathoms draft.

It has a

STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' workshop fitted with Lathes
and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass
Foundries, Boiler-makers shop, a large Smithy,
and Carpenters and Boat-builders shop. All
supervised by resident European.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

Our current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1
per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed Deposits 2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.

12 4 " 5 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and
every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief
commercial places—Europe, India, Australia,
America, China, and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road, East.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

NOTICE.

YRES & CO. have received instructions to

sell by Public Auction.

TO-MORROW,

the 17th January, 1872, at their Sales

Rooms, Queen's Road, (adjoining

Mr. Driscoll's),

A small Invoice of White and Blue LETTER

PAPER, Blotting and Printing PAPERS,

MARMOU PAPERS, CHAMPAGNE BEER,

OLD TOM, GIN, &c., KEGS, CHAMPAINE,

WINE, CLOTHES, BLANKETS, and

OTHER GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE—Dash before delivery in

Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

113, Hongkong, 16th January, 1872.

SALE OF JAPANESE WARE.

YRES & CO. will sell by Public Auction

TO-MORROW,

the 17th January, 1872, at their Sales

Rooms, Queen's Road, (adjoining

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery. It has been printed and bound at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithographic plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA: besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms—Copies at 5/- or with the Lists of Residents, £1/- Directors, Maps, &c., at 5/-.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents—

Shaw & Son, Mr. PATRICK GAMBELL,

Anson, Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co.,

Forsyth, Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co.,

Forsyth, Messrs. HEDGE & Co.,

Ningpo, Messrs. HEDGE & Co., Shanghai,

Shanghai, Messrs. HEDGE & Co.,

Hankow, Messrs. HALL & HOLTS and KELLY,

Hankow, Messrs. HALL & HOLTS and KELLY,

Chinkoo, Messrs. HALL & HOLTS and KELLY,

Nanchang, Messrs. HALL & HOLTS and KELLY,

Tientsin, Messrs. HALL & HOLTS and KELLY,

Peking, Messrs. HALL & HOLTS and KELLY,

Nagasaki, The C. & J. TRADING CO.,

Hiroo, Osaka, The C. & J. TRADING CO.,

Yokohama, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

Sakai, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

Singapore, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

Calcutta, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

London, Mr. F. ALZAR, Clement's Lane, Cornhill, Messrs. TRIBUNE & Co.,

Bates, Hendy & Co., San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange, New York, Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 57, Park Row.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Monday morning at 10.30, and the messengers left the office at 10.45.

The Daily Press, JANUARY 16TH, 1872.

But to do this there is no necessity for him to join in a number of habits and customs which are distasteful to him, or to which he may object on more serious grounds—in a word, to act a part—simply because it may please others. Such scenes can lead to no satisfaction either to himself or to the community at large. We want in China more moral courage on the part of individuals; more liberality and large-mindedness on the part of communities—we want, in a word, men and women, who will do things not because people will say they are fine, but because they themselves feel they are right and sensible; and we want communities who can understand that individuals may depart from the beaten track of action, in matters in which everyone has the right to judge for himself, without being looked upon as if they were almost guilty of committing a crime. In short, we want to recognise the fact that, because a man in Hongkong or one of the China ports, happens to have little audience before him, he is not necessarily bound to act, or, if he chooses to do so, to play whatever part the audience may call upon him to take.

A telegram has been received stating that the Messagerie Maritime steamer *Melting* left Saigon on Sunday, 14th instant, at 3 p.m.

At the Criminal Sessions on Wednesday last, it may be interesting to jurors to know that the shortest way into the Supreme Court Within (or, within the bar) is through the Summary Jurisdiction Court. In consequence of an alteration in the position of the counsel-table, certain seats have been moved so as to stop the passage through the gate on the jury-box side of the Court room.

It will be noticed that Mr. Alfred Singer has determined to stay in the Colony, and to give lessons in singing and on the pianoforte and harmonium. It is understood also that he has it in contemplation to establish some singing classes. We have no doubt that the Colony will well support one professor of music, and that Mr. Singer will supply a want which has been much felt since the death of Signor Pollio.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Ordinary half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders was held yesterday evening, when there were present Messrs. Davies (in the chair), Sayer, Weller, Downe, Wickring, Scott, Jackson, Head, Hart, Notley, Gilson, Adams, Dixwell, Vaucher, Newton, G. Sharp, Sherwood, Dunbar, Lyall, Hitchcock, and Da Costa.

The CHAIRMAN, after referring to the Report, stated that a note had been received from Mr. John Burd, to the effect that he was too unwell to attend. If any shareholders had any remarks to make with reference to the Report he would be happy to hear them.

Mr. WICKRING said he thought the amount paid for Marine and Fire Insurance was excessive, considering the very small risk. They were now paying \$22,000 to \$23,000 a year, in five years over \$100,000, and yet there had been no loss with the last five years to justify such a sum. The risk in fact was almost nothing, it was not to the interest of the shareholders to continue the premium. He would suggest that the Company should take the risk themselves, forming a separate Company for that purpose if necessary.

Mr. DIXWELL said that on the other hand during half the year, in the typhoon season, there were often three steamers here. At present the Company took half the risk, and in case of a typhoon they would have to look to their reserve. But it would be better to leave their resources to bear the whole loss, if a loss should arise. There would then be a serious risk that the whole reserve might be swept off.

Mr. WICKRING said he meant that the Company should take the risks on an underwriting account. Had there been any losses during the last five years?

Mr. WELLER said there had been nothing to speak of.

Mr. WICKRING said he would put his suggestion in the form of a resolution after the passing of the accounts.

Dr. ADAMS said that before the accounts were put to the meeting, he wished to ask on what the amount of \$47,000 for repairs had been spent. The *Klubang* was mentioned in the Report, but it could not all have been expended her.

The CHAIRMAN said it had been spent on the *Klubang*, and the new hoppers for the *White Cloud*.

The CHAIRMAN then moved, seconded by Mr. Weller, that the Report and Accounts be passed. This was carried unanimously.

Mr. DIXWELL proposed, seconded by Dr. Adams, that Messrs. Hart and Blakeman be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year. Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then announced with reference to Mr. Wickring's observations, that the Marine Premium was \$162,000, the Fire Premium being \$10,000 per annum, and the Fire Insurance on \$205,000, the premium being \$10,250 per annum.

Mr. WICKRING said he should propose to leave only the Fire Insurance at present. He considered the Marine risk almost nothing.

The CHAIRMAN said that on more than one occasion the boat had been nearly lost on the rocks at Canton, and had only been saved by the Captain's skill.

Mr. DIXWELL thought the Company could generally depend still in its captains, as their wives were high enough.

Dr. ADAMS asked whether the question of insurance was not a question of law.

The CHAIRMAN then moved, seconded by Mr. Weller, that the Report and Accounts be passed. This was carried unanimously.

Mr. WICKRING then proposed a resolution to the effect that it was not to the interests of the shareholders to pay the present large premium for Marine Insurance, considering that the risk is so small.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the motion.

Mr. HUTCHINSON thought if the Company had a large revenue, Mr. Wickring's proposition might be practicable, but as far as they took it was not so good as it was.

The CHAIRMAN then moved, seconded by Dr. Adams, that Messrs. Hart and Blakeman be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year. Carried unanimously.

Mr. WICKRING then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

After closing a man and his wife 200 miles through Arkansas, Missouri, a deserted husband discovered that he was after the wrong woman.

MORMON MARRIAGES.—A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Salt Lake City on Oct. 20, says:—"The most singular and unusual marriages here are those of men with their wives' mothers. These are not unusual, however, and are a common occurrence against intermarital domestic schools—the most ancient course of feminine appeal—that it would be to do away with mothers-in-law.

When young wives are taken, the three or four or five do not always become one first; there is sometimes rebellion and even hostility on the part of the old wife. Occasionally a husband objects to having ever a second wife imposed upon him, and then he has to do with the 14th June immediately on discovering them.

The \$500 for coals-hire he allowed in the letter, "but he had since found that it had been charged twice, from month to month, we well as in a lump sum."

Mr. Reynolds said they were Mrs. Reynolds' cooies.

After closing a man and his wife 200 miles through Arkansas, Missouri, a deserted husband discovered that he was after the wrong woman, except on that one occasion in September, 1868. First it was said that this \$500 had been charged on going through the books (the first time ever seen them) in or about June 1867.

First defendant was sent to gaol for six months, and the second defendant was discharged.

RETRAILING THIEVES.

Four-a-flock, a cooie, was convicted of stealing a pair of trousers, "cut out to dry at a brook door," and was sent to three months' hard labour.

INTIMIDATION.

Cue-yung-chou, a sergeant of mandarin soldiers at Falcun-how, was arrested a Showkeen by Inspector Burns, under a warrant, and charged by the complainant in the late extortive case with intimidating him, threatening him that if he spoke or gave strong evidence against the soldier, it would be the worse for him. On the 1st ult. he was remanded to jail until the 1st ult. of January, 1868.

Defendant was ordered to find security in one household in \$50, to keep the peace for the next twelve months.

SUPPLEMENT.

IN CHANCERY.

Repetitio v. Reynolds and others.

The Attorney-General addressed the Court in the name of the King, to the effect that he had adjudged his judgment in June 1863 to September 1863. He said Mr. Reynolds had authorised this charge, but in the first place there was no consideration for such a promise and secondly Mr. Reynolds was in Manila at the time, and never authorised the charge. Mr. Remondius was taken by Mr. Reynolds at the request of a native friend, to go to him. There was no intention to be sued, but the clerk, who did not understand book-keeping, but was a decent young fellow, and when Mr. Reynolds went to Saigoo, he left him, as much for Remondius' sake as his own, in charge of a very small column of business here, giving him a liberal salary. He was never applied to to raise his salary, and had no suspicion, till he came to know through the Chinese, that he had created him with my sum of \$3,500 salary, from June 1863 to September 1863.

Mr. Remondius had authorised the charge, but in the first place there was no

consideration for such a promise and secondly

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Extracts.

After the Battle.
(From "Two Days before Paris, Second Day," by Jacob de Lille, in Good Words.)

Although the firing had certainly not diminished, we now heard from the wounded, that the greater half of the village was in the hands of the Prussians, although the obstinate soldiers were still in many of the houses and refused to surrender. We therefore determined to risk a closer inspection, and, having received permission to cross the few plants that constituted the bridge and the very strong barricades, we trudged through the slush towards the village. We had not gone very far when the first convoy of prisoners arrived. There were about three hundred, of all arms, equipments, and sizes. A more incongruous assembly it would be difficult to imagine. They put me strangely in mind of Falstaff's company; for, although there certainly was more than a shirt and a half amongst them, a good deal of the description might apply to some of them. Unwashed and unkempt for several days, evidently ill fed, and badly cared for hungry, and besmeared with dirt and powder, their uniforms torn and ragged, and with a present before them that might have appalled the strongest nerves, these men traipsed with the double line of their stern captors, without hope for the future, without food for the present, and with the burning sense of a crushing defeat fresh upon them. No wonder that they looked miserable, and that even some of the wounded guards pitted their lot, like a hawk on its prey, to the strength of their own limbs.

The road already bore traces of the fight that was still raging.

At intervals a wounded man lay by the roadside, who had dragged himself thus far, but had become exhausted; and as we reached the point where the road slopes down towards the village, we could see how terrible the march must have been, for the fields on both sides were dotted with those dark forms that are passed by in silence or only indicated with a single word. We approached the village as closely as we could, but it was evident that the fighting was still hotly raged in the street; and although those in the forts must have known that their own men were being escort ed on the road, they again opened fire upon it, without, however, doing much harm. The stream of prisoners had by this time greatly increased, and seemed endless. The wounded were also coming away in increasing numbers, and as far as we could see the house at the entrance were still being contested. There was one peculiarity that struck us already at that time, and was fully borne out at a later examination, the very small ratio of officers among the prisoners. There were five troops, franc-tireurs, national guards, marine soldiers, troopers, and all other sorts of fighting men, but the officers were few and far between, certainly not more than one in fifty, nor did an examination of the fallen prove that the proportion of dead was greater. We had heard that morning in Geneva, that a special courier would be leaving head-quarters with private letters at one o'clock, to catch the express train that was running at the time from Lausanne to Geneva, and Von Kleist had kindly offered to enclose our letters if we could get them ready at his bureau by half-past twelve. It was already half-past ten, and as we had seen sufficient of the fray to be able to send off some account, we hurried to the town across the fields. We were somewhat taken aback when on reaching our apartments we found a scurvy of the door, who refused us admittance, and who the reader may perhaps remember, had taken a walk on the previous evening. He looked a radiant and very handsome dog indeed, his blue eyes sparkling with mirth and levity, and in the fitness of his heart he would drag me into his room next door, and notwithstanding my remonstrances forced me to accept, and even to smoke in his presence, sturdy cigars of questionable descent and indifferent odour. Then he pointed out his heart—for *sien sie mein Herber*, what should he find on his table when he came back from Le Bourget but a letter from his wife, and an illegible scrawl from his eldest daughter, which he persisted in prancing to the skies, and also photographs jointly and severally of the whole family? They certainly were very charming on paper, and I could quite understand Fritz's impatience and his gratitude, when he told me that he would not now send the letter, he had written last night, but write another telling his dearest wife that he had been in some danger, but that of course such a thing would never happen again. Some hours afterwards we turned our steps again towards the Casino. The letter had been despatched, and we had been informed that all probability all the fighting for the day was done. It was high time, I began to think, for just as we reached the principal street the great convoy of prisoners, containing some twelve to thirteen hundred, passed by the restaurant on their way to the church, where they were to be confined. Such of the Elizabeth regiment as were not ordered to remain in Le Bourget had now returned, and were cleaning their arms and cooking their meals, or smoking at the open windows and going over the affair of the morning. The windows of the Casino were full of officers, and I am sorry to say that the behaviour of some was not altogether what I could have wished it. They jeered and laughed at the unfortunate prisoners, who certainly at times presented a most ludicrous appearance, and their comments were not altogether compatible with the generosity of conquerors. A good deal of this may have been due to the exasperation and fierceness of the contest, but I was very sorry to see Knecht, in the height of his spirits, standing on the pavement, and pointing out with loud voice and great mirth what appeared to him the most laughable figures, and asking some hungry-looking fellow how he enjoyed his breakfast that morning. A running fire of jest was carried on in front of the Casino on both floors, and it was by no means uninteresting to watch the expression of the prisoner's faces as the endles s streaks bridged by. There were some fine faces amongst them. To some of these hardened, weather-beaten veterans, with sun-burnt skin and the gleaming eye of a wild beast, the indignity seemed very hard to bear. At last, however, the train was done and we went on. The room was as full as on the previous night, and yet how different! The very air seemed to be changed. There was an oppressive silence, a sombreness hanging over all, that struck us the moment we entered. The scene at the windows had been a strange outburst of bitterness against the enemy; but amongst themselves there was no mirth. There was talking, of course, but it was of a quiet kind. Five or six sat in little groups and related to each other their escapades in an undertone, and when at times Knecht broke out into a laugh, it fell like a jarring sound upon the rest. And there had been some wonderful escapades. One vice-feldwebel showed me his trousers, the pocket of which had been entirely pierced with a bullet without hurting him; another had stumped and fallen, and as he lay sprawling, he had got up a ladder and climb on to the roof, to put up a ladder and climb on to the roof, and so on.

But it happened that Von Gravell's favour of excitement and irritability had now assumed a very unusual form. I found him still pacing up and down the street, his sword clattering on the stones, and his rifle buried in the pockets of his ample uniform. His face was pale, there was a hectic flush on his cheek, and he refused my request in a very curt and stern manner, "Let them hang," he said, with a sombre voice; "let them die if they like; they have killed too many of our friends already." "But surely, I ventured to suggest, "that is not their special fault. They have only done their duty as soldiers." "They have made this godless war," he answered with some vehemence,

Another was procured, and that was shot under him, whereupon he decided to walk by the side of the first rank. The fire became more deadly at every step, but his voice was heard above all, telling his men to be steady. The first rank was already cut up, when suddenly the colours fell. A Jewish sergeant seizes them and raises them high, when he tows laid low with a volley. The first ranks stop and waver; the French behind the barricades give a deafening cheer, and blaze away with the fury of madmen. At that moment Boudrizky, little man though he is, seizes the colours with both hands and rushes forward, followed by the whole battalion. The first men who reach the barricade are riddled with shot, but the old hero advances steadily with his banner, and then the battalion dashes like an irresistible flood over the barricade into the village. With such leading a good deal of the success is explained. With all that, however, the awful losses they had suffered that day lay heavily on them. They weighed heavily on us even, for when we remembered whom we had seen the previous night, and ventured to ask about them, the first syllable, "*coll*," almost invariably answered us. Sixteen out of the twenty-four officers of the battalion had either been killed or heavily wounded. There was not a man there who had not lost a friend or comrade. We saw one for instance, sitting gloomily at the table, and pushing away his unfinished food, with a sigh; or another, listening to his neighbour's story with a knotted brow, and an expression of deep sadness about the mouth that told us his story. The most touching of all, however, was a young cadet, who had joined the regiment from the military school some three weeks previous. He was standing at the window in another room, and his grief was so great that he ready sympathized, walked up to him, and affectionately laid his hand on the lad's shoulder, asking him what was the reason of his sorrow. "I saw both my brothers shot before my eyes this morning, and I have lost all my friends. They are all dead, and I have no one left." It was perfectly true. A few hours had robbed that lad of all his male relations, and all his schoolfellowes and friends. As and I remembered that Fritz was not the only man who had a lovely wife and two charming little girls at home waiting for him, I confess, with a sigh, that Le Bourget would not be easily forgotten by the Guards.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
1883 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £100,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored theron.

NORTON, LYALL & CO., Agents, The Queen's Insurance Company, 1883 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—Two Million Sterling.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £100,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored theron.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
1883 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

1883 MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation at this port, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
1883 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

1883 MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation at this port, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
1883 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling-houses removed from town, 1 per cent, and their contents.

Other Dwelling-Houses, undivided, 1 per cent, by each, and their contents.

Offices and Godowns, and not exceeding three months, 1 per cent, by each, and their contents.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and 1 per cent, their contents.

Above six months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company, 1883 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling-Houses, removed from town, 1 per cent, and their contents.

Other Dwelling-Houses, undivided, 1 per cent, by each, and their contents.

Offices and Godowns, and not exceeding three months, 1 per cent, by each, and their contents.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and 1 per cent, their contents.

Above six months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, 1883 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding Ten days, 1 per cent, of the annual rate.

Not exceeding One month, 1 per cent, of the annual rate.

Above three months, 1 per cent, of the annual rate.

Not exceeding six months, 1 per cent, of the annual rate.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents, Allianc Fire Assurance Company, 1883 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored theron.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO., Agents, 1883 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000, Sterling.

Total invested Funds upwards of £2,750,000.

Annual Income, £32,000.

The Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & CO.,
1871 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yunnan, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current rates.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, 1871 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

London and the Oriental Steam Trans-Ital Insurance Office.

1871, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. MCIVER, Agent, 1871 Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

INSURANCES.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 750,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual Brokerage, this Association now returns to its policy-holders One-tenth of its yearly profit on Insurances written, divided pro rata to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents, 1871 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents, 1871 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOESI at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary, Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. (1st 385)

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents, 1871 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOESI at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary, Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. (1st 385)

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOESI at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary, Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. (1st 385)

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.